

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1807.

[No. 2044.]

Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing
a house. To one of good character libe-
rate wages will be given. Enquire of the Print-
er.

Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 9.

TO RENT,

and permission given on the 14th of November
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
17 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port
25 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
5 do. first quality molasses
5 do. green copperas
5 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chest. young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 bags madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
7 bags salt petre
1 quantity of fine and ground alum salt
A quantity of the first quality flour for
bread—with a number of other
articles of which he will sell low on his
return.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the President and Direc-
tors of the Little River Turnpike Com-
pany, on the 21st November, 1807.

That the Stockholders on the additional
shares do make a fifth payment to the Treas-
urer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each
share when respectively subscribed, on or
before the 25th day of December next.

Interest also given.

The Directors will meet at Gadsby's
in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th
December next, to receive proposals for
the extension of the Little River Turn-
pike, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

Staw 20th Dec.

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to
the West-Indies; burthen 650

arreis. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,

New-England Rum, Potatoes and Oats,

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years
of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,
one as cook, and one hatter. None need apply
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage
to Victuals, may have i fresh and good, at
four pence halfpenny per quart, by applying
at the store of

Thomas Cruse,
Opposite the Alexandria Bank

ALSO,
Ale at twelve and half cents,
and Sweet Cider

December 8.

GW

TEN PIPES

Choke Cognac Brandy,
8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNA-
MARAS,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado
Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John
G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-
streets, with a good garden and stables, con-
veniently calculated for a small family, in a
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession
can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

ALSO,

A part of the three story brick house where
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one
of the best stands in this town. Apply as a-
bove.

November 26.

GW

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorized to announce to the
Public, and more especially to
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom
this new establishment is adapted) that L'Or-
acle, a French and English Gazette, printed
three times a week, in Charleston, South-
Carolina, will be published daily on the first
of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-
fice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial
both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negri,
who is on his way from here to New-York,
forming his correspondence.

November 25.

PALMERS Packet will sail
for Norfolk in a few days.

Dec. 14.

Mr. GENERIS has the
honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN
that his BALL will be on Thursday next,
and will continue every fortnight.

December 15.

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to
take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14.

ESTRAY,

STRAYED or stolen from a lot near this
town, a last spring HEIFER CALF, remarkable
for a broad circle of white around
the body, the other parts red and white—
Whoever will safely deliver said Calf in Alex-
andria, to the Printer hereof, shall receive
FIVE DOLLARS reward.

December 15.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on
MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair,
or the next fair day, pursuant to the
last will and testament of Thomas Lud-
well Lee, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously
disposed of at private sale, of which due no-
tice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing
three hundred acres or thereabouts. A con-
siderable part of this land is excellent mead-
ow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and
the remainder is represented to be good farm-
ing land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money,
the balance in equal payments in twelve and
eighteen months.—A title will be made when
all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

FOR FAIRFARE, ETC.,
Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

dts

John G. Ladd,

Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on
Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and
diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens,
&c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety
of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & mo-
lasses, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin and French brandy of fine qual-
ity, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga,
and Port wines, linseed, spermacaeti & tan-
ners' oil, mould, tallow and spermacaeti can-
dles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and
pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pick-
led salmon and beves tongues, raisins in
kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrap-
ping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity
of soal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000
weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Rus-
sia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15.

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Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and

bls. various qualities

Loat and Lump do. in bls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson, TEAS

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and WINES

Malaga

Cognac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and RUM

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Ho-

ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family

use.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner

ADVENTURE,

TRIAL

OR

COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, October 8

(CONTINUED)

Captain Daniel Bissell.

Mr. M'RAE. It will be recollect that captain Bissell was a member of the court martial which sat on the trial of major Bruff, and has been parly examined. We wish now to ask some further information from him.

Mr. M'RAE to captain Bissell. Was the court unanimous in the sentence passed upon major Bruff? There was a legal majority in favor of the sentence; some were for one more severe; but none for a milder one.

Mr. M'RAE. What was the character of major Bruff among his brother officers and the people at large? I have been but little acquainted with major Bruff. I have received letters from him and written in answer, on public business, before I became personally acquainted with him. On my return to St. Louis in 1805, I found major Bruff in great disrepute among his brother officers. He had been charged with being a partizan, and with having excited jealousies among the officers. He did not visit general Wilkinson; and a great many things were said of him; but I did not enquire into the particulars. I had never spoken to general Wilkinson about him, but made enquiries of captain Richmond and many others, and found that they united in an opinion very unfavorable to the major.

Mr. M'RAE. What is your opinion of the cantonment of Cold Water, as to healthiness, and the convenience of wood and water? There is a great abundance of wood, and the best water in that part of the country. The cantonment is on the first bank, and in a sandy and dry situation. It is not a commanding situation, because a hill runs parallel with the river, about half a mile distant from the cantonment. I was informed by my brother, captain Bissell Dissell, who was for some time stationed there, that the troops were very healthy. They were very healthy when I was there on the court martial, and have been reported to be very healthy ever since.

Mr. M'RAE. Was that situation chosen for a place of rendezvous or a permanent position? I cannot say what was the object of the station. It is very convenient as a place of rendezvous, and also for the collection and transportation of provisions and military stores. Q. What is the general character of judge Easton? I have generally understood he bore an infamous character. Q. Did major Bruff give judge Easton a room in the quarters furnished by the public to major Bruff? That I know nothing of.

Mr. MARTIN. Is that the judge Easton who was commissioned by Mr. Jefferson? I suppose so.

Mr. M'RAE. Did gen. Wilkinson furnish a barge to col. Burr when he left St. Louis? The barge and men which col. Burr had were furnished by myself. I received no orders from general Wilkinson on the subject. It was my own private barge, and the men belonged to my company, who were going down the river on public duty about the same time. It was an accommodation to colonel Burr and no injury to myself. General Wilkinson never gave me verbal or written orders, to my recollection, to furnish a barge and men to colonel Burr.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am requested to ask you whether on the court martial of major Bruff general Wilkinson was not a witness against him; and whether major Bruff did not put a question to him about the conversation in the woods below Corondelet? I have no recollection of any such question; the affair lasted very long, and a number of questions were asked which I cannot possibly recollect. Q. During the court martial did not the officers invite major Bruff to dine with them? I recollect having dined with him at two places, perhaps more. Q. Do you recollect gen. Wilkinson saying, in answer to some question, that he did not keep a memorandum of small conversations? I recollect such an answer of gen. Wilkinson, but I do not recollect the question.

Major Bruff. As my character has been brought in question, I beg leave to

submit extracts of several letters from the general himself, who ought to know more of me than any other officer present. [Here major Bruff read the extracts marked F &c.] The proceedings of the court martial have been furnished me, and among the documents is one 3d of Oct. 1805, which he read.

Mr. M'RAE. Did you return an answer to that note? I had an interview with the general.

Major Bruff here read an extract of a letter from gen. W. of the 4th of August, 1797. (G.) and another shortly after the death of gen. Wayne, stricturing the character of that officer—dated June 18th, 1797.

(F) Extract of a letter from gen. James Wilkinson, dated

"DETROIT, Aug. 4th, 1797.

"Your ideas touching the association of talents and duty are familiar to me, and will always have influence on my conduct; and from the specimen of your intelligence which have fallen under my observation, it is but justice for me to declare, that I take pride in such an officer, and that I shall feel pleasure in serving and obliging the man.

With much consideration,

I am, respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

"Captain Bruff."

Extract of a letter from gen. Wilkinson, dated "Head Quarters, Fort Wayne, June 18, 1797.

"The neglect of which you complain, & which I make no doubt are well founded, are by no means partial. The condition of that part of the army stationed in this quarter, is truly deplorable, and at this moment presents a frightful picture to the scientific soldier—Ignorance and licentiousness have been fostered, while intelligence and virtue have been persecuted and exiled—the consequences were, that factions were generated to sancction enormity, and it followed that all ideas of system, economy, order, subordination & discipline, were banished, and that disorder, vice, absurdity and abuse infected every member of the corps militaire; to clear this Augean stable of anarchy and confusion; to extract order from Chaos, to incorporate the shattered parts of the company and of regiments, and to make responsibility to its proper subjects, have employed my days and my nights for two months, and my work is not yet half finished, though with the zealous co-operation of the intelligent and honorable part of my officers. I despair not of the final result. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

"Captain Bruff."

"Your request for personal accommodation, as far as it depends on me, shall be strictly respected. For I find no pleasure in life equal to that of serving an old meritorious soldier of the revolution."

"It is necessary that you should descend the river and take the temporary command of Fort Adams, on special service, which have strong claims to your skill and experience."

(G)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

March 18, 1807.

SIR,

Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received. It is with regret that I find myself compelled by the principles established in this department, as well as by a sense of official duty, to accept your resignation; and it is hereby accordingly accepted, to take effect on the 30th of June next. In the mean time you are at liberty to attend to your private affairs. That the remainder of your life, a great part of which you have spent in the service of your country, may be as happy as the lot of humanity admits, is my sincere wish.

I am very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major James Bruff

[To be continued.]

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria.

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 7.

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law.

CONTINUED.

Mr. NELSON could not tell how the gentleman from Vermont had got into the argument about a British party in the country; except it was because Mr. N. himself had called for the reading of the names subscribed to the memorial. He had no idea in doing this of enquiring whether there were a British party in the country or not. He merely wished to know whether the memorial was signed by the community at large or by merchants only; because he knew that the interests of the great body, and the mercantile interests were very different, and if the latter were to have it's way the country would be plunged into a war for its commerce, at the expence of the resources of the whole community. But the gentleman had said that if the greatest monarch on earth were presented with a petition from his meanest subject, he would at least smile on the petitioner.

Mr. N. hoped this would never be the case here; that this house would not, court like, smile, but boldly and like a republican frown in the face of a man whose petition they did not like and not put it in their pockets, when they did not mean to attend to it. If the petitioners asked for what ought not to be done, the respectability of their characters should have no weight with the house in favor of it. Circumstances had much changed since the adoption of the law. Did they not recollect that previous to its adoption it was proclaimed through the country, that it was more than the U. S. dare to do to pass such a law? The law had been passed; they were now on the eve of a war and the British nation had said to them, if you persist in this law we will consider it as a declaration of war. Ought they under these circumstances refer applications made for the repeal of this law? Was it not then a mispent to consider whether they would refer the memorial or not? He confessed he did not much like the law when it passed, but he voted for it, because he thought something ought to be done. But should they now retreat? He hoped not. He hoped the petition would neither be referred to any committee, or lie on the table; he wished it to receive no consideration whatever.

Mr. Basset withdrew his motion for referring the memorial to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, not that he was perfectly convinced that his proposition was incorrect; as it was made with a view to the subject not to the petition; but he was not one of those who wished a question taken on a motion merely because he made it himself. Another reason was, that he understood it was contemplated to take up a report of the committee of aggressions to day, when the house would go into a general discussion.

Mr. ALSTON withdrew his motion for a reference to a committee of the whole, as he did not wish to shew any particular complaisance to the petition.

The Speaker said the question now recurred on the reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rhea (T) should not have risen again but for the observations of the mover of the reference, (Mr. J. Clay) who understood him to say that the law would not embarrass the merchants. The gentleman had misunderstood him; he did not think it would embarrass any merchants who considered the honor & dignity of the United States.

Mr. R. admitted that he knew nothing of commerce, for he was no commercial man; but this he knew, that the act prohibited the importation of certain articles, and was passed to support the honor of the U. S. He also knew that the subject matter of the petition, so far as it went to the repeal of the act alluded to, went to lower the dignity of the U. S. and in order to induce an amicable termination, wished them to depart from the ground they had taken.

Mr. R. said he should never be one of those who would refuse to consider a petition of a private nature, which did not include a national subject; but this required them to do an act which would derogate from the national honor. If he might refer to British publications, was it not now said that there ought to be a total prohibition of neutral commerce? The petitioners had every reason to suppose that our go

vernment was doing every thing which it could do to procure an amicable adjustment of existing differences. Why then bring these things forward to impede its operations.

Mr. R. felt all possible confidence in the executive. He believed the instructions which had been sent, though he did not precisely know what they were, were proper and dignified. But the policy of the British government would not admit any principle that would impair her absolute sovereignty of the ocean; and so long as that disposition existed so long our remonstrances would be unheard, as they were before the revolution. If he misook not our remonstrances at that time were thrown under the table. And would gentlemen insist that this petition should be referred, when it might commit the honor of the U. S? He knew nothing of the petitioners, not even their names; but the subject matter of the petition he abhorred. He had no objection when the proper time came round to assist in the repeal of the law. When all our differences were settled, then these provisions might be set aside. He hoped the house, in the present situation would not only hold on the law but go still farther.

Mr. SLOAN rose to say that his sentiments as to this memorial were exactly similar to one respect with those expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He thought with him that the purport of the petition was such as to accuse their feelings and enquiries too. He had no right to arraign the motives of the petitioners, but he had a right to express his opinion of that or any other petition presented to the house; and he would say he considered it as embracing the interests of Great Britain. Taking it in this point of view, he thought they should not notice it farther than to reject it.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS felt differently from some gentlemen on this subject. If he could consider its effects as the gentleman from Tennessee had done, he should vote with him; but he could not see how that effect could be produced. If he could conceive that it had originated from a British party in Philadelphia, he should feel differently, but not feeling thus, he hoped he should not be denounced as one of a British party, if he voted in favor of its reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Giving to this memorial all the importance which a gentleman had clothed it with, he would ask the house to recur to a correct principle guaranteed to the people by the constitution. The right peaceably to petition for a redress of grievances. If they suffered foreign relations to influence them in considering constitutional questions, any corrupt executive might hereafter turn the very means to their destruction which were guaranteed to them to secure their safety. This was not the day when the right to petition was the most sacred under the constitution; but that day might arrive, and the tendency of such conduct as has been recommended is directly calculated to produce it. Suppose the object of the petitioners was to produce in Great Britain the same opinion which the circular letter of the American Commercial Society of Liverpool had in this country; is a contemptuous silence best calculated to defeat the object? I say no. The petition is now in the power of every man interested in its circulation; it ought not to be suffered to go abroad without the notice accompanying it; refer it then to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and if there was not talents enough in that committee to send them a Rowland for their Oliver, he trusted there was in this house.

Mr. W. ALSTON withdrew his motion for a reference to a committee of the whole, as he did not wish to shew any particular complaisance to the petition. The Speaker said the question now recurred on the reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

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Mr. R. admitted that he knew nothing of commerce, for he was no commercial man; but this he knew, that the act prohibited the importation of certain articles, and was passed to support the honor of the U. S. He also knew that the subject matter of the petition, so far as it went to the repeal of the act alluded to, went to lower the dignity of the U. S. and in order to induce an amicable termination, wished them to depart from the ground they had taken. Mr. R. said he should never be one of those who would refuse to consider a petition of a private nature, which did not include a national subject; but this required them to do an act which would derogate from the national honor. If he might refer to British publications, was it not now said that there ought to be a total prohibition of neutral commerce? The petitioners had every reason to suppose that our go

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ed a few ships of war.

Mr. Blount. The gentleman last up stated that I wished this mode of defence, because it was the wish of the executive; I stated expressly, and the gentleman must so have understood me, that the committee had selected this number of gun boats because they were informed that this number would be necessary; I referred to the document where this statement is expressed and where it may be found. I meant to express the opinion that if we built a less number than necessary, it would be a waste of public money; and that protection would not be obtained by a less force than that which is proposed.

Mr. B. also said, that the 88 gun boats would cost 40,000 dollars; that sum when applied to the building of a frigate would not complete her; and when built she would carry but 44 guns, one half the number of guns which would be carried by 88 gun boats; besides which, the expence of rigging and making her fit for service would be enormous. Thus by building one frigate only at the same expence as would complete 88 gun boats, they lost 44 guns, besides the additional expence of fitting out and manning the frigate. He had, however, only risen at this time to explain that he had been misrepresented when it was stated that he had said he should vote for this number because the executive had recommended it.

Mr. Crowninshield said that he must answer the objection made by the gentleman from Penn. who had said these boats could not live in rough water; Mr. C. said that gun boats could be used in rough water that engagements had taken place between hostile fleets, when the weather was so tempestuous that the lower tiers could not be used at all or but partially; add certainly these boats could act with effect within the mouths of rivers and even beyond them.

As he had said before, whether gun boats could or should be employed in the Chesapeake was a point on which gentlemen might differ; but it was his opinion that with 50 gun boats the fleet could be driven from the Chesapeake. There could be no ship of whatever metal but might be induced to cut her cable and retire at the approach of two gun boats. Her anchor would not enable her to place herself in such a situation as she might wish; and two gun boats placed under the bow of a ship, or in a protected situation might in due that ship to cut her cable and go off.

These boats could and did carry at least as heavy metal as ships of the line.

These boats had been used to advantage by the European powers.

It was stated in the account of the late attack on Copenhagen, that the gun boats went out and attacked the gun boats of the English fleet, and rendered essential service. France had been for some years engaged in collecting 3 or 4000 gun boats for the invasion of England; and this was the plan of the first military character of the age.

The English government had dreaded more those 3000 gun boats, than they did all the combined fleets of Europe. These combined fleets if now collected in one immense fleet, could possibly be destroyed by the navy of Great Britain at this time; not so with regard to these boats; for besides gun boats could transport an hundred thousand men. They all knew that the gun boats at Algiers near Gibraltar, had, in moderate weather, resisted the strongest and harassed the progress of the British fleet whenever it was out. He believed that Algiers too depended more upon her forty gun boats than upon her whole piratical squadron for the defence of its city.

What was now proposed to the house? Not to employ these boats in prosecution of an offensive war, for they were not at war; whatever might be said, they were yet in a state of peace. These were for defence, and for this purpose might render the most important services. What object would the gentleman obtain by striking out eighty-eight from the number of gun boats? He might deprive some ports of their defence; and with the money which these 88 would cost, they might build a ship of 44 guns, but could not send her to sea: this was a fact capable of demonstration. He hoped therefore the gentleman would not persist in the amendment he had offered. The sum of 400,000 dollars would be a mere nothing towards obtaining even a small fleet. It would take 5 or 6 millions to bring such a one into service. If in favor of 74's or any other ships of war, this was not the way to get at his object, his proposition should be perfectly distinct from this. If he was in favor of a fleet he ought also to be in favor of gun boats. Mr. C. would not, however, detain the committee any longer, he hoped they would agree to this bill entire and dis-

encumbered by any thing else than what it already contains. This is but a small part of a system of defence, said he, but as far as it goes, let us complete it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The United States schooner *Revenge* arrived at New York on Saturday last, in 19 days from Brest. During her passage she experienced very heavy weather, and was obliged to leave all her guns overboard. The captain was twice washed into the sea. Dr. Bullus, the surgeon of the *Chesapeake*, who came home in the *Revenge*, is the bearer of dispatches to our government. He arrived in town on Tuesday about two o'clock P. M. and at 5 proceeded on to Washington. [Baltimore American.]

DR. BULLUS, surgeon of the *Chesapeake*, arrived at Washington yesterday from France, he is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, our minister at that court—he reports that in a conversation between the Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Armstrong, which took place in his presence, the emperor remarked that any country in which a British Minister was permitted to reside, would be considered the ENEMY of France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The House of Representatives were exclusively occupied this day in discussing the bill reported by the committee of aggressions, making further appropriations for the more effectual protection of our ports and harbors, and for building gun boats. Some pretty severe remarks were made on Mr. Cook by Messrs. Blount, Smilie and Chandler, because Mr. Cook was in favor of an appropriation of 1,500,000 dollars for the purpose of fortifications, and declared that the house was in want of the proper information. Mr. Blount said he feared the gentleman was in search of popularity.

Several propositions were made for filling the blank for fortifications. Mr. Mumford proposed 1,500,000 dollars. Mr. Gardiner proposed 2,500,000. Mr. Sturges proposed 2,000,000. Messrs. Blount, Smilie, Chandler, Holland, Kelly, R. Nelson and Wisherall, spoke against making large appropriations; and Messrs. Cook, Mumford, Gardiner, Sturges, Quincy, and Rowan in favor of them.

All these propositions were disagreed to, and the blank was ultimately filled with one million of dollars, yeas 106. The gun-boat section was unanimously stricken out. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill; but the house adjourned before it was agreed to.

A court martial has been ordered by the secretary of the navy, to sit on the 4th of Jan. next; for the trial of com. James Barron, capt. Charles Gordon, Wm. Hook, gunner, and capt. John Hall of the marine corps, late officers of the frigate *Chesapeake*.

[The following is extracted from an editorial article in the *American Citizen* of yesterday morning.]

France, gasping beneath the weight of her ponderous power, sustained only by the rare genius and tyranny of one man, has encompassed more. The seven Mediterranean islands, hugged by the land Leviathan, now form in fact an integral part of the French empire.

England then has leagued against her in as close a system of commercial exclusion as is feasible, the Ottoman empire, all the Italian states from the Adriatic to Genoa, France, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Germany, Prussia, the Hanse towns, Denmark, and Russia; in one word, except Sweden, all continental Europe and all on the British side of the east.

Now, if under circumstances so seemingly inauspicious to England, we look acutely at the dauntless step which her cabinet has lately taken in relation to the U. States, what should we think and say of those "Empirics" these arrant quacks in politics, with which we are pestered, who have dinned it in our ears that a paltry non-importation act, a feeble and partial thing, would frighten the lion into his den, and confine him within its limits? I ask this question without mincing the matter to suit particular palates for we have undoubtedly been wholly under the influence of sheer political ignorance as to non-importation acts; & because if we are to be at peace we should not be half way but wholly and sincerely, and since if war, cannot, with honor be averted, we should meet it like a nation of spirit and vigor—Children may imitate the actions of men, but legislators should abstain from the antics of children.

From the *NEW YORK CITIZEN*,
(A well known democratic paper.)

PHILADELPHIA MEMORIAL.—We repub-
lish from *Poulson's paper* a paragraph on

an intended memorial to congress from the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying, "for such a peace as shall be consistent with the honor and welfare of the nation." If peace can be preserved upon these grounds, it would certainly be preferable to war. If the memorialists asked for a peace that would surrender a national right or tarnish the national honor, they would deserve the most pointed reprobation of their fellow citizens. It may be worth while for our merchants and traders to consider whether a similar memorial would not be expedient from the more opulent and flourishing city of New York.

It is said by a Philadelphia paper that perverts every thing that is good to every thing that is bad, that one of the objects of the memorialists of that city is to obtain a repeal of the *Non-Importation Act*, and they are therefore charged with being British agents, tories, quidnuncs, Yazoo men, refugees, traitors, &c. &c. &c. all which is very easily written, because it is very foolish. He who solicits a "peace that shall be consistent with the honor and welfare of the union," asks for war when such a peace cannot be maintained.

But grant that one of the objects of the memorialists is to obtain a repeal of the *Non-Importation Act*, what can be more obvious than that it ought to be repealed?

That act is now suspended, and therefore while it is of no advantage to the U. States, it may be of disservice in our negotiations, for although it may be well calculated to irritate, it is not formidable enough to frighten. It is a very partial non-importation act—it prohibits but a very few articles.

Why should the suspension be taken off and the act again be put in force?

In case of an amicable adjustment of our differences with England, the act would be worse than useless.

Reverse the supposition; say that our differences are not only not so adjusted, but that there is no prospect of an amicable termination of them—what then should we do? Revive the *Non-Importation Act*? It would be setting a mosquito to worry an ox. No, on that supposition something infinitely more energetic should be resorted to. *Non-Importation acts* although shallow politicians have clamored much about them, are the last steps to which we should resort as a means of obtaining justice.

When at peace we should be really peaceful, and when at war, like a nation proud of its independence and anxious for its honor, we should be warlike. I have always thought, and think still, that Britain must ultimately be coerced to do us justice: I wish I may be mistaken, and I hope that I am; but if not, away with non-importation acts. The least first step that we could with any thing like honor take, would be an embargo.

TO LEASE,

For one or more Years,
The Store-Houses formerly
occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the
main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and
within two miles of Matton Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting room with a fire
place, and a small lodging room below stairs,
a large bale room above and a spacious bale
house near the store house, in good order—
fire wood and stableage for one or two horses
may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park
will board one or two young men.—For terms
apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,
At Broadfield.

December 17.

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December
next, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on the
premises, that pleasant seat—

PROSPECT HILL,

the late residence of John Gibson, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND; the greater part under good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary outhouse in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,

James Reid,

Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16.

1071

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street, Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25

46m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the Parke'sworth Tract of Land.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Dencale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8.

ts

LANDING

From the schooner *Freighter*, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bals New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 do English sewing twine,
1600 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havana sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Hail-barrel and kegs beef,
20 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,
50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,
Young Hyson, &c. TEAS,

Hyson-skin, 5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bals. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

16 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
50 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

50 boxes Havana Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and cas's,
Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov. 26

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Nov. 3.

2m.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

Ten Thousand Dollars worth

OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased.

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN
M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

1. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory title will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. co

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable FERRY in Prince George's county, opposite to the town of Alexandria, together with about fifty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres of which are in timothy and more could be converted into meadow at a small expence—on which there is also a valuable fishing landing. The purchaser may be accommodated with boats and hands for conducting the ferry advantage. There are on the premises, a handsome and commodious house well calculated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3. 2m.

Printing in all its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT, WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story Brick House, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Foster—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30. Law

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL MCLEON Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hardware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.

Inquire or

Joseph Smith.

Nov. 5. eo31aw

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situated near the centre of the main street.

Also, a yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situated near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Gladys Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Cashier's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,

RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25. w. w. f.

MR. GENERIS.

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising

Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have

children to be instructed, will please to send

them as soon as possible, so as to give them

an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as

he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the con-

clusion of his school for their amusement

which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. co

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock will be sold, on the premises, a long credit,

That three story Brick House

situated on the south side of Prince-street, in

the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between

Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be

made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dis

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

JOSE

Has received by

F. A. L.

October 24.

A middle aged

ing a house. To

real wages will be

ter.

Sept. 9.

Want

A NEGRO M

age; for whom